



## Jesuit Leader, Resigning in Rome, Appears to Defend Liberal Tenure

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

ROME — The superior general of the Jesuits, Pedro de Arrupe y Gondra, said goodbye Sunday to the society that he has led for more than 18 years, a period in which many Jesuits espoused liberal views on social and religious matters.

Father Arrupe took leave from the generalship in a farewell homily for the 220 delegates from throughout the world who gathered here Friday for the general congregation to elect the 75-year-old Spaniard's successor.

The congregation formally accepted his resignation Saturday.

Father Arrupe thus became the first general in the 443-year history of the Society of Jesus, the Catholic Church's largest order, to resign from the position.

Father Arrupe suffered a paralyzing brain hemorrhage two years ago. He had already announced his decision to resign for reasons of age.

When the stroke left him incapacitated, Pope John Paul II overruled Father Arrupe's naming of Vincent T. O'Keefe, former president of Fordham University, to lead the society until a new general could be elected. The pope imposed his own choices as his personal delegates, Paolo Dezza and Giuseppe Pittau.

Their appointment was an expression of John Paul's dissatisfaction with the liberalism of Father Arrupe. The pope deemed the Jesuit leader too tolerant of the order's engagement on behalf of liberal theology and active involvement in struggles for social justice, particularly in Latin America and developing countries elsewhere.

The pope delayed acceptance of Father Arrupe's resignation and the election of a successor until he felt that Father Dezza and Father Pittau had led the Jesuits back onto more traditional paths.

Father Arrupe was believed, in effect, to be defending the Jesuits and his leadership against papal

criticism in the message of resignation that was read for him on Saturday.

"In these 18 years," he said, "my only ideal has been to serve the Lord and his church. Obviously there may also have been faults — my own, in first place — but the fact remains that there has been great progress, in personal conversion, in the apostolate, in interest in the poor, in refugees."

While thanking Father Dezza and Father Pittau, he also appeared to be responding to the pope's action barring Father O'Keefe from the position by singling out the American Jesuit as a man to whom he felt "grateful in a special way."

In about a week, the congregation of electors chosen by the 26,000 Jesuits throughout the world will look itself up within the order's headquarters complex a few paces off St. Peter's Square to begin balloting for the new "black pope," as the Jesuits' general is known.



Pedro de Arrupe y Gondra

No candidates are allowed to step forward, and the rules formulated by the order's founder, St. Ignatius Loyola, prohibit anything like campaigning for a candidate.

At a press conference last week, Father Dezza, 82, appeared to be endorsing the pope's attitude by suggesting that the next general should be a conservative and saying by implication that Father Arrupe had committed errors.

## 90-Minute Jet Attack By Libyans Reported On Garrison in Chad

The Associated Press

NDJAMENA, Chad — Libyan fighter-bombers raided the Chad government garrison at Oum Chakouba in a 90-minute attack, the government said Monday.

The Libyan information minister, Soumaila Mahamat, said the attack by Soviet-made MIG and Sukhoi fighter-bombers was the "expected revenge" for the defeat Friday of Libyan rebel forces who tried to overrun the government garrison at Oum Chakouba, 400 miles (640 kilometers) north-east of the capital.

Mr. Soumaila said the Libyan planes began an intensive bombardment in the afternoon that lasted until nightfall. It was the first reported action by the Libyan Air Force in Chad since the reported bombing of Oum Chakouba on Aug. 14.

There was no immediate report on casualties.

Libya backs Goukouni Oueddei, a former Chadian president who is fighting to overthrow President Hissène Habré's government.

In the past, Libya has denied that its air force took part in bombing raids, but it has acknowledged that it equips and trains Mr. Goukouni's troops.

Libya had no immediate comment on the latest report of bombings.

The government of President Habré claimed Monday that its

forces have regained control of a large part of the desert south of the strategic strongpoint of Faya-Largeau.

Mr. Soumaila said the government has recovered control over a radius of more than 60 miles (100 kilometers) north and west of Oum Chakouba. This would place them nearly halfway from Oum Chakouba to Faya-Largeau, which they lost Aug. 10.

He ridiculed rebel claims of holding the isolated outpost and offered to fly reporters there "so you can see for yourselves."

## U.K. Unionists Criticize Soviet Over Plane

By James Anderson

Reuters

BLACKPOOL, England — Britain's trade union leaders condemned the Soviet Union Monday over the downing of a South Korean plane but decided not to bar Soviet diplomats from attending their annual conference.

Boris Averbach, an observer from the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions, attended the opening session of the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, which represents 10.5 million workers.

British newspapers accused Mr. Averbach of being a colonel in the Soviet intelligence organization, the KGB.

The congress's General Council issued a statement before the conference opened, urging the Soviet Union to apologize and give a full explanation for the loss of the Korean plane with 269 people on board.

"There can be no justification for shooting down an aeroplane which has gone off course," the statement said.

Len Murray, general secretary of the congress, said Soviet observers ought to be debriefed on Thursday to be debriefed on Thursday.

After the statement, three unions withdrew motions seeking to bar Soviet observers.

Earlier, the congress's chairman, Frank Chapple, the right-wing head of the Conservative union, said some British trade union leaders, whom he did not identify, sympathized too much with Communist governments.

He said: "I am sure that the majority of our members are as baffled as I am that some trade union leaders will travel half way across the world to sympathize with Communist dictatorships, yet seek to prevent the TUC from talking to the elected government of Britain."

Mr. Chapple's remark in a speech opening the conference was directed at Arthur Scargill, the left-wing leader of the coal miners' union, who recently criticized Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan during a conference in Moscow.

Mr. Chapple urged unions to cast aside what he called the self-inflicted absurdities that led the labor movement to its worst political defeat in more than half a century when Mrs. Thatcher was re-elected in June.

In a debate Tuesday, union sources expect Mr. Chapple and the right wing to defeat Mr. Scargill and the left and drop an 18-month-old boycott of talks with Mrs. Thatcher's government.

Mr. Scargill has repeatedly vowed that he will go to jail rather than cooperate with some of the laws already passed by the government to reduce union power or with others that the government plans.

## Ciskei Homeland Bans Black Union

Reuters

EAST LONDON, South Africa — The government of the nominal independent tribal homeland of the Ciskei has banned a major black trade union, according to an announcement Monday.

Ciskei radio said the ban on the South African Allied Workers Union was immediate. Most of the union's leaders are already in jail, having been detained by South African police in recent weeks in a crackdown on union activity.

The union has been engaged in a bitter fight with both the Ciskei and South African authorities for three years over the unionization of workers. The Ciskei is one of a handful of homelands carved out of South Africa's traditional borders by the white-minority government in Pretoria. No country other than South Africa recognizes their independence.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Scanlon Defeats McEnroe in N.Y.

NEW YORK (AP) — Bill Scanlon, riding behind his booming serve and supreme confidence, shocked top-seeded John McEnroe 7-6, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 Monday to advance into the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

It was the earliest exit from the United States' premier tennis tournament for McEnroe since his first appearance in 1977, when, as an 18-year-old, he reached the fourth round.

For Scanlon, it was only his third career victory over McEnroe in 10 meetings and marked the first time he had reached the quarterfinals of a Grand Slam tournament since Wimbledon in 1979.

### Sri Lanka Eases Censorship, Curfews

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Sri Lanka on Monday relaxed press censorship and reduced curfews as security returned to normal following July's race riots.

A government spokesman said he had told local newspaper editors they need not submit their stories to the censor, but that they should exercise self-censorship. He said limited censorship would apply to matters concerning sedition, incitement and causing disaffection among public officers. Newspapers had also been instructed not to publish any material that would damage Sri Lanka's image overseas.

The spokesman added that the authorities had also decided to reduce a night curfew in 14 of the country's 24 districts to three hours from Monday night. "Everything is back to normal, nothing untoward reported from anywhere," he said.

### Soviet Plane Crash Kills All Aboard

MOSCOW (UPI) — A Soviet passenger plane on a domestic flight crashed on Aug. 30 near Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakhstan Republic, killing everyone aboard, according to a regional newspaper.

The report did not give a death toll but the twin-engine jet, a TU-134, had a capacity of 72 passengers. Soviet planes on domestic routes are almost always filled to capacity.

The newspaper said a special commission has been set up to investigate the causes of the crash. The Soviet media rarely report accidents or disasters unless the death toll is significant or foreigners are involved.

### Religious Protest in Siberia Reported

MOSCOW (WP) — More than 70 Pentecostal Christians living in a remote village in eastern Siberia were to begin a protest last Monday in an effort to emigrate to the West, according to religious sources in Moscow.

A typewritten statement, hand-carried from the village of Chuguevka about 4,000 miles east of Moscow on the Pacific coast, appealed to "all international organizations" for "help and support."

The villagers said they have suffered "constant repression by the Soviet authorities," including heavy fines and prison terms for holding unauthorized religious services. It was believed to be the first instance in which most or all residents of a Soviet village had challenged the government with a collective protest in the hope of emigrating to the West.

### Walesa Calls Protests a 'Masterpiece'

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, on Monday described last week's pro-Solidarity demonstrations in Gdansk as a success considering what he called the scare tactics of the authorities.

Contacted by telephone at his home in the Baltic port, he said: "It was a masterpiece. Everything went off as planned." Several thousand people joined Mr. Walesa when he walked from a church near the shipyards on Wednesday to lay flowers at a monument close to the shipyard gates. The police deployed large numbers of police in Gdansk to prevent rallies forming.

The gesture marked the third anniversary of the agreements that legitimized Solidarity as a free union. Protests also took place in other cities but were dismissed by the government as the reaction of hooligans.

### Salvadoran Rebels Expand Offensive

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Guerrillas staged new attacks in four provinces Monday to expand what they called a national offensive. The assault began Sunday with a devastating artillery and infantry blitz in San Miguel, the nation's third largest city.

Telephone communications were cut to El Salvador's four easternmost provinces amid reports that the guerrillas had bombed a microwave communications station nine miles (15 kilometers) west of San Miguel, a city of 100,000 people.

Independent reports said 25 government soldiers were killed and 50 were wounded in the fighting in San Miguel. There were no reports on rebel deaths.

### 7 Electoral Officials Killed in Nigeria

LONDON (AP) — Eight people have died after an arson attack on the last day of Nigeria's five-week election, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Monday.

The victims, including seven officials of the Federal Electoral Commission, were in a vehicle set ablaze Saturday in Kuru, just north of Minna, 310 miles (498 kilometers) northeast of Lagos, the press agency said in a report monitored here.

Voters in 17 of Nigeria's 19 states voted Saturday for members of state assemblies. Voting in Oyo and Ondo states has been postponed indefinitely because of violence that followed gubernatorial elections in mid-August in which 43 people died.

### For the Record

MADRID (Reuters) — A former U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Thomas O. Enders, arrived Monday in Madrid to take up his new post as ambassador to Spain.

BELGRADE (Reuters) — President Karl Karstner and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany arrived Monday for a four-day state visit and talks with Yugoslav leaders.

### Lebanese Units Fight Druze; Marines Caught in Shelling

(Continued from Page 1)

area to restore order unless it can do so peacefully.

Syria, which backs leftist Lebanese groups opposed to President Amin Gemayel's regime, formally called for pan-Arab diplomatic, economic and financial sanctions against Lebanon.

A Syrian note to the Arab League asked that all league member states break off diplomatic relations with the Gemayel government and close Arab borders with Lebanon for signing the troop withdrawal pact with Israel May 17, Syria's official press agency, SANA, reported.

Syria is the only Arab country that has a common border with Lebanon. The Damascus government move apparently indicates that Syria plans to close the border and block Lebanon's exports to and transit trade with the Arab world.

The Qatar press agency said the Syrian government had already broken off political, economic and

## Soviet Says Its Air Defenses 'Fulfilled Their Duty'

(Continued from Page 1)

and of the fact that it had been tracked intruding into Soviet airspace over the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Sea of Okhotsk and Sakhalin Island, where the Soviet fighter intercepted it.

Soviet leaders have maintained that the Korean plane was itself on a spying mission "pre-planned" by U.S. intelligence agencies.

Tass, which said that the general made his comments to Soviet newsmen, quoted him as saying that the 747 "seemed to be stalking under the cover of night above our territory" and that there could be no doubt that this was deliberate.

"It is not difficult to guess who and for what purpose needed this provocation," he said. He claimed that U.S. "combat planes," some of them carrier-based, had violated Soviet air space near the Kuril Islands north of Japan nine times "in this year alone," and that other American aircraft had intruded this year into a Soviet zone near Ratmanov Island in the Bering Straits that separate the northeastern tip of the Soviet Union from Alaska.

In a separate item that assailed President Ronald Reagan for the "outrageous rumpus" the United States has made over the incident,

Tass quoted a variety of Western commentaries to support its contention that the Korean plane was on an intelligence-gathering mission.

Again, there was a strong implication that the Air Defense Forces could have mistaken the 747 for a military aircraft of a broadly similar kind.

The general's account of the interception was the most detailed offered so far by the Russians and the first to come directly from the Soviet armed forces. He was at pains to stress the "repeated attempts" over a long period that he

said had been made by the pilot of the fighter to get the Korean crew to land at a Soviet airbase, including sending radio messages, rocking his wings and flashing his lights. "Neither waggling, nor flashing, however, brought the necessary results," he said. "The intruder plane continued the night in flight conditions at the height of 8,000 to 10,000 meters [26,000 to 33,000 feet] above the territory of the Soviet Union."

It was at this point that the general referred to the fact that the 747 had its lights out, and its resemblance to an RC-135 reconnaissance plane.

## U.S. Links Arms Talks, Jet Downing

By Bruce Vandervort

Washington Post Service

GENEVA — There is "unavoidable linkage" between the Soviet downing of a South Korean jumbo jet last week and the new session of U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe that begins Tuesday, Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator to the talks, said Monday.

"We are all deeply concerned about the irresponsible Soviet action which led to the deaths of 269 persons aboard a Korean Air Lines jet last week," Mr. Nitze declared.

However, he added that "President Reagan has decided that, nevertheless, we should go forward with constructive efforts to achieve arms reductions."

Mr. Nitze's made the remarks upon his arrival at Geneva's International Airport for resumption of the missile negotiations. The last scheduled round of talks is to open Tuesday, with the United States committed to deploying cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if no agreement is reached.

The Soviet delegation to the talks has tried to discount the connection between the downing of the plane and the talks. In a statement following his arrival in Geneva on Saturday, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky, head of the Soviet team, said the incident has "no bearing" on the talks.

Mr. Kvitsinsky insisted that the Soviet side would not use the incident to emphasize recent Soviet proposals for the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, saying they showed the way forward to agreement in the missile negotiations.

While Mr. Nitze stated that "we must nevertheless continue our efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear conflict through negotiated, fair and verifiable agreements," he said the Andropov offer to destroy part of the Soviet intermediate missile force was only "a limited step forward."

Mr. Nitze was referring to an Aug. 27 proposal by Mr. Andropov to "liquidate" Soviet SS-20 missiles in excess of the 162 comparable missiles deployed by Britain and France if the United States canceled plans to deploy 372 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. The Soviet Union has 250 SS-20 missiles based in the western Soviet Union, according to Pentagon sources.

The Andropov proposal "doesn't really address the essential problem because [it] would continue the freedom to them to continue to produce SS-20," Mr. Nitze said.

Mr. Nitze said he had stopped off on his way to Geneva Monday to consult with Prime Minister Helmut Kohl of West Germany. Mr. Kohl confirmed his "strong support" for the U.S. negotiating position and the NATO missile deployment schedule, Mr. Nitze said.

"Solidarity within the NATO alliance remains as solid as ever," he added.

Although the Andropov proposal has been described as a "positive sign" by NATO special consultative group that reviews the progress of the European missile talks, a spokesman for the group said in Brussels last weekend that it was doubtful that the offer added up to a genuine commitment to reduce the Soviet missile arsenal.

### Earth Tremors in Yugoslavia

Reuters

BELGRADE — A series of medium-strength earth tremors hit Yugoslavia's southern republic of Macedonia on Monday but caused no casualties or damage, officials here said.

The Korean Strait, Soviet warships and submarines regularly pass through the narrow strait between Japan and Korea. "We have no such plans" for a blockade, Mr. Lee said.

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The engagement of U.S. military forces in a major clash with Syria would add a new dimension to U.S. involvement in the Middle East and have serious regional as well as international repercussions.

Mr. Reagan's remark that the new U.S. force would be "a marker for the Syrians" suggested that among its major missions were deterrence of Syrian involvement in case of a renewed challenge to U.S. peacekeeping forces or interests.

The marines in the arriving task force are backed up by large-scale naval forces, including the aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Some administration officials have blamed Syria for the latest outbreaks of fighting, maintaining that the Syrian failure to withdraw its forces from Lebanon is an indirect cause of the strife and saying that Syria has encouraged Druze and Shiite Moslem groups to challenge the Lebanese government.

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## Questions Remain on Identification of Airliner

(Continued from Page 1)

not have a distinctive bump atop the front of its fuselage as the 747 does.

U.S. officials said the air force routinely flies RC-135 reconnaissance planes from bases in Alaska southward and just offshore along the Soviet Union's Kamchatka Peninsula, a route that passenger planes also fly.

The Kamchatka Peninsula is the impact zone for flight tests of long-range Soviet missiles. The U.S. military planes are trying to gather data on these tests to help verify whether Moscow is complying with arms control agreements.

The flights are part of what is called "national technical means" of verifying such agreements.

U.S. officials said they believe Soviet ground radars were tracking both the Korean Air Lines passenger plane and the RC-135. When one of the two planes started to drift into Soviet airspace, officials said, the Russians probably thought it was the reconnaissance plane.

However, "It was out long," Mr. Speakes said Sunday, before the Soviet controllers should have discovered they were dealing with "two separate aircraft."

After the White House meeting,

the House majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, told reporters that on the tapes Soviet fighter pilots twice referred to the plane inside Soviet airspace as being an RC-135. White House officials became alarmed by what they said was Mr. Wright's incorrect interpretation of what was said in the briefing. They said White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, called Mr. Wright to explain.

Later, in a telephone interview, Mr. Wright said that what officials had said during the briefing was that the Russians called the intruder

aircraft "either an RC-135 or a target needing identification" in early stages of the passenger plane's presence in Soviet airspace.

Sunday, the chief of the Soviet air defense command, Colonel General Semyon Komarov, said in a statement distributed by Tass that the Korean plane "flew with extinguished lights as its outline resembled much those of the American reconnaissance plane RC-135."

The Associated Press filed a story from Moscow Sunday that cited Soviet sources and reported that top Soviet military officials made

the decision to shoot down the plane and that President Yuri V. Andropov, on vacation outside of Moscow at the time, was not consulted.

The news agency said the sources confirmed that the Korean Air Lines plane had been shot down by Soviet fighters and that Mr. Andropov had returned hastily to the capital to deal with the aftermath. The sources said the decision to fire on the passenger jet was made because the Soviet military did believe that the plane was on a spy mission. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Lee said, South Korea will negotiate with friendly nations to press for concessions from the Soviet Union. On Friday, South Korea demanded in the United Nations Security Council that the Soviet Union publicly apologize for the incident, pay for losses, punish those responsible and guarantee that such acts would not be repeated.

During the weekend, some members of the Korean National Assembly suggested a blockade of the passage of Soviet vessels through

the Korean Strait. Soviet warships and submarines regularly pass through the narrow strait between Japan and Korea. "We have no such plans" for a blockade, Mr. Lee said.

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## Israel Abandoning Ambitious Hopes for War in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

on the wider goals of the war, but few of them opposed the idea of driving the PLO out of southern Lebanon. It seems possible, therefore, that leaving the army to police the south will stir considerably less political ferment than the wider deployment has, especially if Israeli casualties

BRIEFS

**McEnroe in N.Y.**  
The tennis star, riding behind his home-state support, defeated John McEwen 7-6, 6-3, 6-4 in the U.S. Open quarterfinals in 1977, when, as a 19-year-old, he became the youngest male to reach the quarterfinals in 1979.

**Senatorship, Cuba**  
— Sri Lanka on Monday announced that it had rejected a U.S. offer of a senatorship in exchange for a security agreement with the United States.

**h Kills All Able**  
A passenger plane on a domestic flight, the capital of the Soviet Union, was off the runway on Monday morning after a Soviet plane on a domestic flight.

**in Siberia Report**  
70 Pentecostal Christians were to begin a protest in the city, according to religious leaders.

carried from the village of Ogoni on the Pacific coast, against help and support.

tests a 'Master'

some in the Baltic port, he said, as they called a demonstration from a church near the airport.

Is Expand Office

Guerrillas suspect an attack at the time they called a demonstration in the city.

ials Killed in N.Y.

Deaths of the Federal Election Commission in New York.

over U.S. Secretary of State

Students in New York City.

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A member of Pakistan's opposition group, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, is carried off and silenced by two plainclothes policemen in Karachi. He was identified as Akther Memon. A second protester, Khawja Humayun, is being restrained at left rear.

## Pakistan Seizes 7 Exiled Politicians When They Return to Lead Protests

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — Seven members of the banned Pakistan People's Party were arrested Monday when they returned to lead a campaign for democracy in their native Punjab province, airport sources said.

The group, the first of what officials in London have said are up to 300 Punjabis ready to return, ended self-exile in Britain and West Germany to join protests led by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Passengers on the Pakistan International Airlines flight from London told reporters that 15 to 18 policemen carrying rifles were waiting for the plane and led the seven away to police vans.

The arrests came as President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq was declaring that he would stamp out violence from Pakistani politics and return power peacefully to civilian rulers under his election plan.

At least 31 persons have died in Sind province in continuing protests against martial law.

General Zia said at a press conference in Islamabad that "I will not have violence in Pakistan in the name of politics." He said the protests "can never succeed."

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of banned political parties, wants immediate elections and a return to civilian rule.

General Zia arrived in Islamabad Monday morning from a six-day visit to Turkey and a brief pilgrimage to Moslem shrines in Saudi Arabia.

He said he was not planning any extraordinary measures to deal with the situation in Sind, where the provincial governor, Lieutenant General S.M. Abbasi, has ordered 10,000 more paramilitary troops deployed.

General Zia said foreign powers were helping agitators mislead what he called the patriotic and fervently Islamic Sindhi population. But he declined to name the countries.

Agitation against General Zia's rule has been strongest in Sind, but leaders of the Pakistan People's Party hope that they can spread the movement into the Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province. The party is the largest group in the opposition movement.

The police declined to confirm the names of those arrested. The seven who left London were former Health Minister Chaudry Mohammed Arshad; three former members of the legislature, Noor Ahmad Mahi, Mohammad Hanif and Mian Perviz; a district president of the party, Mohammed Ashraf; and two party members who had been exiled in West Germany, Aslam Ghuman and Mohammed Sajid Akhtar.

Mr. Arshad said in London on Sunday that the party leaders were returning with the approval of Nurul Bhutto, the party's chairwoman. Mrs. Bhutto is the widow of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister, who was overthrown by General Zia in 1977 and later hanged.

"We know that we may be sent to jail or killed but we are prepared to go back for the benefit of our country," Mr. Arshad said.

## Missiles and Economics Will Dominate Europe's New Political Season

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

**LONDON** — For Western Europe, summer ended last week with the kind of traffic jams and chaotic airports that the United States experienced this weekend with Labor Day. Among other things, the advent of fall marks the beginning of a politically testing season.

First and foremost, it is to be the season of the missiles.

Unless, by some miracle, U.S. negotiators can wrest a last-minute agreement from the Soviet Union at Geneva, the next few months will see the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany and in Britain. The consequences are hard to calculate.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany disparages predictions of a "hot autumn" in West Germany, but he is all but alone in doing so; the general expectation in Bonn is that he will spend much of his time dealing with a campaign of hunger strikes, protest marches and attempted blockades of NATO bases.

The anti-nuclear movement gave a preview last week with a peaceful demonstration by about 1,000 people outside the gates of a U.S. Army base in Mutlangen where the Pershing-2 missiles are due to be installed.

Base officials refrained from calling in the police, which helped keep things quiet.

What Mr. Kohl must try to avoid, his aides say, is the creation of a martyr or the involvement of U.S. soldiers in a violent incident, either of which could convince West Germans that the missiles are more of a threat than the Soviet threat they are meant to neutralize.

In Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will also have to cope with anti-nuclear demonstrations. Her position is considerably stronger; less than three months ago, her pro-nuclear Tories trounced the Labour Party, which had promised to cancel the missile deployment.

Her hold on Parliament is solid, and the British peace movement is not as strong as those in West Germany and the Netherlands.

Nonetheless, Mrs. Thatcher, too, will have to guard against an incident that would bring into the open the often unstated but pervasive hostility toward President Ronald Reagan among British voters.

The big domestic event of the fall in Britain will be the selection of a new leader of the opposition Labor Party next month. It appears almost certain that Neil Kinnock, a glib, red-haired Welsh leftist who has never held cabinet office, will defeat his two more moderate opponents, Roy Hattersley and Peter Shore.

So attention is turning to the fight for the deputy leadership between Mr. Hattersley and Michael Meacher, an even less experienced leftist.

Mr. Kinnock's status as the main party of opposition is precarious after its humiliating defeat this summer; a further lurch to the left, which is what a Kinnock-Meacher team would mean, might convince the British public to turn to the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance as the principal alternative to the Conservatives.

Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand of France, who has no U.S. missiles to worry about although he supports the deployment, all face continuing economic difficulties.

Mr. Mitterrand, the only Socialist in the trio, must confront serious problems, including the possibility of further demonstrations like those of last spring by students, police, doctors and others against government policies.

In response to high interest rates and a large trade deficit, Mr. Mitterrand instituted an austerity program designed to cut the standard of living.

The result gives the government some cause for optimism. The latest statistics show a marked decline in the trade deficit, a decline in inflation from 9.7 to 9.3 percent and no increase in unemployment.

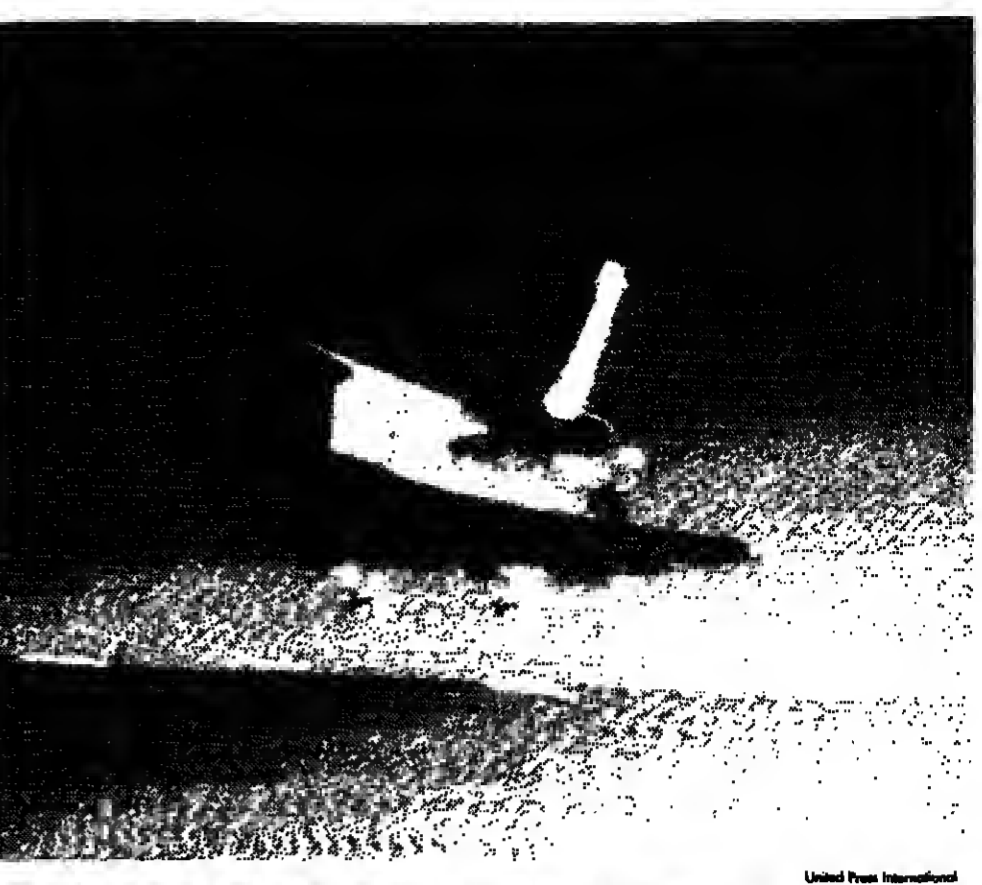
But the shopkeepers and others are restless about increased taxes, and there appears to be no chance of delaying a surge in the jobless figures.

The key to whether there will be trouble in the streets would appear to lie with the huge Communist-led trade union, the Confédération Générale du Travail.

The Communist Party has been relatively quiet because it wants to retain its place in the government, but it cannot afford to seem tame to its militant working-class backers, especially in the face of major layoffs in nationalized industries.

Ultimately, the union may decide on the basis of Mr. Mitterrand's success with the economy. If things seem to be improving, the unionists will probably lie low.

Socialist-led governments in Spain and Italy also face problems this fall with high unemployment and inflation.



The space shuttle Challenger landed early Monday on a desert runway in California.

## Space Shuttle Ends Its 6-Day Mission With First Successful Night Landing

By Thomas O'Toole  
*Washington Post Service*

**EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California** — When the space shuttle Challenger fell silently out of coal-black desert skies early Monday morning, it was as if a ghost ship were returning to Earth in California's Mojave Desert.

With no on-board lights or power to help them, Richard H. Truly, the commander of the eighth shuttle flight, and his crew members, Daniel C. Brandenstein, Dale A. Gardner, Guion S. Bluford Jr. and Dr. William E. Thornton, swooped out of the darkness onto a brilliantly lit concrete runway.

"That was a very black sky we had out here tonight, no help from the moon at all," Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Monday morning after the shuttle astronauts touched down.

Despite the blackness of the skies around them, the astronauts made a perfect landing onto the runway which was lit up by the world's most powerful searchlights. Putting out beams that could be seen almost 100 miles (160 kilometers) in every direction, the landing lights set up solely for this occasion provided the beacon the astronauts needed as they glided their 100-ton spacecraft home.

"Dick Truly touched down only 300 feet from his aiming point," General Abrahamson said. "That's as good as we see in the daytime."

For the astronauts, the first nighttime landing ever made by a manned spacecraft was a perfect cap to a near-flawless six-day flight that began in the dark and ended in the dark.

"This flight was beautiful," Captain Truly said at a welcoming ceremony three hours after the landing.

"Based on what we've seen here tonight, I think night landings will become routine. The people who developed this lighting system made it all possible."

The astronauts were welcomed back by the largest and most enthusiastic crowd of invited guests ever gathered here at the end of a shuttle flight. Because Colonel Bluford was the first black American astronaut to fly in space, NASA invited hundreds of officials of the NAACP and the Urban League, most of whom accepted the invitation. They turned out in the hundreds and rose in a standing ovation to welcome Colonel Bluford and his four crewmates.

The second standing ovation was for Dr. Thornton, the 54-year-old astronaut known as "Dr. Bill" who became the oldest person to fly in space. Visibly moved by the rousing welcome he was given, Dr. Thornton said:

"Once in a while life treats us even better than we think we deserve. I know of no point in my life that will ever reach this, to come home to a welcome like this and to work in space with a crew like this."

"This was a fabulous mission, the cleanest mission we've had yet," General Abrahamson said in summing up what the shuttle accomplished. "The crew looks good and the spacecraft looks like a very best. We think it was a superb mission."

General Abrahamson said there were only 18 "anomalies," meaning the little things that go wrong during a space flight but do not slow down or impair the mission. That is the fewest number of anomalies any of the shuttle flights has experienced.

The general said that the crew achieved all its goals, including the successful deployment of an Indian communications satellite, successful and continuous link-up with the orbiting Tracking and Data Relay Satellite and the exercising of the robot arm with its heaviest payload so far.

Even the six rats the crew took with them into orbit came back robust, healthy and feisty.

**Problem With Satellite**

The Indian satellite that was put in stationary orbit from the shuttle failed to fully deploy its solar power array on the first attempt, but officials of the manufacturer said there was no danger of losing the craft.

A signal was sent from a control station in Hassan, India, ordering the Insat-1B satellite to open its solar power array, a panel of cells which draw power from the sun. But officials of Ford Aerospace, the satellite manufacturer, said the array failed to fully deploy.

A second command to deploy the solar array would be sent Monday, the aerospace company said.

Control of the satellite passed to the Indian government after it was ejected from the cargo bay of Challenger.

The 2,625-pound (1,188-kilogram) satellite is designed to have a life of seven years and is to go into operation Oct. 15, providing round-the-clock weather data, thousands of channels for the overloaded Indian telephone system and facilities for national radio and TV networks.

## Far Right Gains In Vote in France

**PARIS** — France's governing Socialist Party claimed Monday that racist campaigning was behind a big increase in support for the extreme right in the first round of a municipal election Sunday in Dreux, west of Paris.

The National Front Party won nearly 17 percent of the poll, held after the annulment of elections in the town in March due to vote rigging.

The left, which won control of Dreux in March by just eight votes, won 40 percent in Sunday's first round compared with 42 percent for the center-right. The extreme rightist party had charged during the campaign that immigrants, who make up 25 percent of the population of 30,000, were behind unemployment in the town. "It appears that the demagogical racist campaign of the extreme right was not without effect on part of the working class electorate," the Socialist Party secretariat said Monday.

## Begin Again Delays Quitting As Shamir's Talks Bog Down

**TEL AVIV** — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has again delayed his formal resignation to give his party, Herut, more time to form a new government under its new leader, Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Begin announced last week that he was stepping down, and he had been expected to submit his resignation to President Chaim Herzog before the Jewish New Year holiday began on Wednesday.

He postponed a meeting scheduled for Monday with Mr. Herzog and the newspaper Ma'ariv reported that he had decided to put off resigning until after the two-day holiday.

Mr. Shamir's efforts to form a new parliamentary coalition similar to Mr. Begin's appear to have stalled.

The coalition members signed an agreement in principle to reform the government, but two of the smaller parties, Tami, which represents Oriental Jews, and the National Religious Party have said they may first have talks with the Labor Party opposition.

The role to be played by Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, has emerged as one of the sticking points in Mr. Shamir's negotiations.

Mr. Sharon, the hard-liner behind last year's invasion of Lebanon, is now a minister without portfolio.

## Opposition in Chile Ratifies Decision To Hold New Day of National Protest

By Juan de Onis  
*International Herald Tribune*

**SANTIAGO** — Chile's Democratic Alliance, the moderate opposition front, ratified Monday a decision to stage a further day of national protest Thursday against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

A declaration signed by the leaders of the Christian Democratic, Radical, Social Democratic, and Socialist parties who called for the protest said the dialogue offered so far by the government on restoration of democratic government was not enough to justify ending the protest movement.

The minister of the interior, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, who met with Democratic Alliance leaders last week, has said the protest is no longer necessary to bring change, and he warned that violence could disrupt existing contacts.

During the last days of protest, Aug. 11 and 12, when General Pinochet moved 18,000 troops to the capital, 27 persons were killed when security forces attacked demonstrators, mainly in working class areas.

The Democratic Alliance again insisted that the protest be nonviolent, with pot-banging and blowing of automobile horns as the main expression of dissent. But protesters in the shantytowns and poorer sections, where unemployment among adult males can often be as high as 50 percent, have previously staged marches and set up fiery barricades in the streets.

On Sunday, national police used tear gas to disperse a march by about 600 people near the Santa Rosa working class area. The marchers were commemorating the election to the presidency 13 years ago of the leftist, Salvador Allende, who was overthrown by the military on Sept. 11, 1973.

The speed of political events since the protest movement began has increased steadily. General Pinochet shuffled his cabinet just before the Aug. 11 protest and put Mr. Jarpa, a former president of the National Conservative Party, in the key Ministry of Interior post to negotiate with the non-Marxist opposition.

The Democratic Alliance has been reinforced with the return from two years in exile of Andres Zaldívar, president of the Christian Democratic International. Mr. Zaldívar arrived Saturday in the capital, where thousands of people waved flags and gave victory signs as he drove past in a motorcade.

In an interview, Mr. Zaldívar said: "We must have both dialogue and protest until there are real advances."

"With more than one million persons unemployed and political expression still restricted by the authoritarian regime, it is natural that people want to protest."

The archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, has refused to reject nonviolent dissent, as the government had hoped he would.

"The protest is a political decision and the church will not take a position on that. We just call on everyone to avoid violence," he said.

On Friday, General Pinochet, who is 68, issued a warning to the protest movement not to push him too far.

"I have the strength and if you push me too far have no doubt that we will have a state of siege here and harder than before," he said.

The lifting of a state of emergency that has been in effect for 10 years was one of the main concessions made by Mr. Jarpa last week to the opposition. In that context, the Democrat Alliance rejected General Pinochet's threat as "unacceptable."

In earlier declarations, the alliance has asked for the election of a constituent assembly within 18 months, restoration of political parties, and the shortening of General Pinochet's term, which runs to 1989 under a constitution approved by plebiscite in 1980.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Lingering Questions

The suggestion of some of the tapes is that the Soviet defense network misidentified the Korean Boeing 747; the thought was that it was a U.S. Air Force RC-135, a military reconnaissance version of the smaller and older 707 that, American officials acknowledge, flies regularly off Soviet shores. The Soviet air defense commander offered the misidentification theory Sunday. Does it plausibly explain shooting down the Korean airliner?

A mixture of confusion and incompetence, compounded by the Soviet Union's paranoia and the rigidity of its air defense instructions, is conceivable. But it does not constitute anything near a full or satisfactory explanation. Why were the differences between a 747 and a 707 not noted? How were the Korean markings avoided? Why not let dawn resolve the doubt? Why shoot to kill?

And once Western alarms had established the civilian character of the loss, why not let others join the search? Why, still, the actual acknowledgment that a Soviet hand fired the missile that destroyed the plane and 269 lives? Why such a stinging expression of regret?

And why a fake and vicious counterstory of

a Korean and American espionage mission? Perhaps more information will come into the public domain. In the meantime, President Reagan's handling of this affair deserves to be commended. His basic constituency, including the part of it lodged in the bureaucracy, sees in the incident not simply a proof of its and Mr. Reagan's long-held convictions about the Soviet Union. It sees as well an occasion to pull the president back from the way he has gone about trying to make agreements with the Soviet Union over the last year.

Convinced as many of them are that Mr. Reagan is an unreconstructed hard-liner, the president's critics on the left often show only the slightest comprehension of the heat he has generated among his natural political environment on the right. It is a tribute to Mr. Reagan that he seems to have acted according to his best judgment in this episode rather than in reaction to political pressures. He has been acting presidential. The more he continues to show himself in a presidential mode, the better the chance his ideologies will work.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Israel and Africa

It makes political and economic sense for black Africa to renew a once-valued connection with Israel. Many Africans say as much in private, and more than 20 African states now benefit from unofficial Israeli development aid. But the dogmas of Third World diplomacy, coupled with hopes of Arab largesse, have kept black Africa's leaders from renewing a beneficial partnership.

That has begun to change. A year ago, Zaire restored diplomatic ties with Israel. And last month, Samed Doe of Liberia became the first African president to visit Israel in 12 years, a gesture that may encourage others. After the 1973 Middle East war, 26 African nations severed their ties to protest Israel's occupation of the Sinai Peninsula, a sandy slice of Africa. Black African leaders also hoped that Arab oil-producing countries would reward them with aid and cheaper prices for isolating Israel.

Sinai is no longer occupied, and Egypt and Israel are at peace. Meanwhile, the Arab oil

producers have yet to deliver the level of help black Africa needs to offset the surge in prices. Africans have also talked with Israel as a way to punish it for its dealings with South Africa. But Israeli ties with Pretoria are more extensive than before because a friendless Israel has had little to lose. That attitude could change in a hurry if Israel believes that black Africa is prepared to exchange ambassadors.

Agreements with which Israel has responded to Zaire and Liberia shows the value it places on ending its isolation. Both are conservative countries, but Israel has as eagerly cultivated unofficial relations with leftist African regimes, including Marxist Ethiopia.

An embassy closed in anger is always hard to reopen. In Israel's case, Israel was rejected less in anger than out of Third World solidarity. Ten years of solidarity have won no political or economic benefits. Black Africans who prize their independence now have an excellent way to affirm it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### How It Might Have Happened

My guess is that, at the time the Korean airliner leaves Anchorage, the program put into the computer for driving the navigation system was in substantial error. The aircraft takes off, proceeds along the route, begins to go off its normal course, cuts into and actually crosses into Soviet airspace and perhaps beyond that, over land space. But the data being relayed back show that, because of the program error, the plane's on its normal track. And to the pilot, it appears that he is on his normal track.

The aircraft would be normally tracked by the Russians, as everything that flies on the periphery is 24 hours a day. The fact that it moved toward the coast would be detected rapidly. The Soviet air defense system goes into alert as they see the prospective and then real penetration of airspace. We are told that eight aircraft reacted, which says to me four missions of two aircraft each spread out over a substantial period of time.

Identification passes have to have identified it as a 747. It is too distinctive an airplane to be misidentified. In the nighttime there may have been some difficulty in identifying it as Korean. The Russians at that point had to be discussing how to get it to land. What we don't know, of course, is what kind of signals they tried to use back and forth. In the daytime, clearly, it's much easier with the rocking of wings and the other things that the pilot can clearly see.

But if I'm right in my guess about the bad computer program, the Korean pilot and crew, believing they're over international waters, aren't about to follow a signal from Soviet aircraft to divert and land. And so they proceed. The Russians are determined not to let an intruder actually come into their territory and escape, with memories of 78 when another Korean airliner penetrated Soviet airspace and the criticisms of the poor performance of their air defense system fresh in their minds. They make the decision, since the Koreans are not responding, to shoot it down. Instead of using cannons as in 78, they use heat-seeking missiles.

—Bobby R. Inman, a past director of the National Security Agency and deputy director of the CIA, in a Washington Post interview.

Too much attention, it seems to me, has been devoted to the question, why did this shootdown occur. Given the Soviet cast of mind and Soviet operational procedures, the

outcome was highly probable, once so deep a penetration occurred in so sensitive an area. First of all, the Soviet regime is tough, if not bloody-minded, about such matters. The Soviets are hypersensitive, if not paranoid, about security. They are so determined to prevent intrusion of their airspace that they are willing to defy international opinion.

Second, the Russians have an exceptionally rigid command-control system. When a Korean jetliner in 1978 penetrated so deeply into the even more sensitive area of the Kola Peninsula before being attacked and forced down, one can readily imagine the consternation at the headquarters of the Air Defense Forces, or PVO, which in the Soviet Union is an independent service. Reprimands were issued; court-martial proceedings were instituted. New rules of engagement were established, and warnings unquestionably issued that such an occurrence must not be allowed to occur again.

In the Soviet Union penalties rarely will be imposed for following the book. By contrast, severe penalties will almost certainly be imposed for violating standing orders.

In the two and a half hours that the Russians tracked the jetliner, ample time was provided for ground control to refer the matter to higher echelons. The decision was certainly referred back to Far Eastern Command and probably to Moscow. Given the time available, the decision was probably made by senior military officers of the PVO. One can assume, though one cannot be certain, that the issue was not referred to the political level. Within the Soviet system, more trouble would be caused for the military commanders if the airliner were not shot down than if it were.

—James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary and CIA director, writing in The Washington Post.

Imagine what would have happened if something similar had taken place in the United States, say, the U.S. Air Force had shot down an East European carrier over Alaska. There would have been an international outcry certainly; indeed there has already been an international outcry over what happened in Soviet airspace. But there would have been one great difference: Citizens of the United States would have joined in, possibly even have led, the protests against the action of their own government's forces. There would have been another difference too: The U.S. protesters would have demanded and would have achieved a full inquiry.

—The Financial Times (London).

## FROM OUR SEPT. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: 'The Money Devil'

NEW YORK — Colonel Henry Watterson, continuing his political articles in the Evening Telegram, says, "The paramount question in this campaign is whether the people, by their own unaided strength, can change the government against the army of office-holders. . . . In other words, is the money devil an overmatch for the American voter? Mr. Taft's support is but the velvet hand of the old confidence game played upon the American people and American industries by the party of Standard Oil, of Steel and Iron, of Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust. From Rockefeller to Carnegie, from Harriman to Morgan, every chieftain of wealth and predatory wealth is well content with Taft and Sherman."

### 1933: U.S. Warships to Cuba

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Cordell Hull (Sept. 5) ordered the 10,000-ton cruiser Richmond and three destroyers to proceed at top speed to Cuban waters to protect American lives, if the situation should warrant. Each vessel carries a small landing force. Secretary Hull indicated that no landing on Cuban soil was contemplated. He added that he hoped the flotilla would exert a calming influence on Havana. President (Franklin) Roosevelt summoned a conference on the Cuban situation; the order dispatching the warships followed. The secretary emphasized that the sending of warships constitutes no intervention in Cuban affairs and that the United States seeks merely to protect its citizens and their interests.

## On Filling A Vacuum In Lebanon

By Clayton Fritchey

WASHINGTON — When Bashir Gemayel, the 34-year-old president-elect of Lebanon, was slain on Sept. 14, 1982, in a guerrilla attack on his Beirut headquarters, a French foreign correspondent, Gny Sibon, wrote a prophetic message: "In the midst of unhappiness, in the endless distress of an endless war, a fragile hope was born in Lebanon. It was assassinated with Bashir Gemayel. The bomb that killed him also threatened the life of the state."

How right he was. There were, however, others who also believed Mr. Gemayel was indispensable to the reconstruction of his strife-torn country and who doubted that his hesitant, timid, older brother, Amin Gemayel, was strong enough to carry on as his successor.

Now these doubts have been abruptly rekindled by a fresh outbreak of internal conflict, which many fear is going to lead to a renewal of civil war and another long period of lethal anarchy.

The killers of the younger Gemayel knew what they were about. They perceived that the youthful president-elect was the only national figure tough enough, powerful enough, even ruthless enough, to hold the bitterly divided nation together while building a new national army capable of overcoming the countless private militias.

Young as he was, Bashir had already successfully taken command of the Lebanese Christian Forces in 1976 when Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese Moslem allies were gaining the upper hand.

He is credited with shaping the Christian militias into a unified, formidable force of 25,000 troops. With the departure of Palestine Liberation Organization units from Lebanon, Bashir Gemayel's private army became the strongest single Lebanese force.

When, without opposition, he was elected president on Aug. 23 last year, his first and most important pledge was to merge his militia into the regular Lebanese Army and make it into a truly representative force. That, however, was not welcomed by the Syrian-backed Moslems, whose private militias have initiated the resumption of civil war.

Almost all the unforeseen events



of the last year can be traced back to the assassination of Bashir Gemayel, beginning with the reprisal massacres in the Palestinian refugee camps, the subsequent pullback of Israeli troops, the intrinsigence of the Syrians and, finally, the introduction of multinational forces, including U.S. Marines, to keep the peace pending the ability of the Lebanese Army to take over pacification of the country.

The fate of Lebanon now rests on the dependability of its still untied national army. Has it the will and ability to stand up to the Moslem guerrillas? Will it really fight in a showdown? Will its large Moslem elements defect in battle?

There are grave concerns about this in the United States and elsewhere. If the Lebanese Army shows itself to be a paper tiger, will U.S. Marines be called on to fill the vacuum? Congressional leaders are already warning against that.

An American adviser to the Lebanese Army, which has grown to 33,000 men in the last year, says, "In purely military terms, the army is capable of doing the job." But he adds, "If these people can't learn to work together to solve their problems, there is nothing the Americans are going to be able to do for them."

Another U.S. adviser, Colonel Thomas Fintel, who has been directing a program to modernize the Lebanese Army, also thinks his trainees are "capable, militarily, of waging a good campaign against considerable forces."

For apparently the first time, Colonel Fintel has revealed the so-called confessional balance of the Lebanese Army. The force is 60-percent Moslem, 40-percent Christian; the commander-in-chief is Maronite Christian and the chief of staff is Druze Moslem; of the brigadier generals and lieutenant colonels, 50 percent are Christian and 50 percent are Moslem.

Of the majors, 55 percent are Christian, 45 percent Moslem; among full colonels, the ratio is 7 Christians for every 3 Moslems. Officers in charge of the main divisions of the army are as follows: personnel is headed by a Sunni Moslem; intelligence by a Maronite Christian; plans and operations by a Shiite Moslem; logistics and supplies by a Maronite Christian; public affairs by a Druze Moslem.

No wonder there are doubts as to whether such a combination can be melded into an effective fighting force.

Newsday.

## What the '84 Election Will Be About

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO — On this, the real New Year, when Americans are going back to school or back to work after the summer respite, politicians are thinking of what they do best: They go back to running for office.

With the Labor Day weekend out of the way, it becomes impossible to pretend that the race for the presidency has not begun. In what may be the last calm moment for some time, I tried to ask myself what this election is about.

This year will not, I think, be dominated by a struggle between the generations. That fight is coming. But President Reagan is giving old age a new definition. And despite Gary Hart's efforts to ignite the impatience of the young, one hears few spontaneous expressions of his belief that "they had their turn; now it is our turn."

Not, I think, will the campaign be a test of values or of character, as it was in 1976, when the unstated test for all the presidential hopefuls was to see who could best complete the sentence, "Unlike Richard Nixon, I am a man you can trust with the authority of the presidency, because . . ."

President Reagan's personal character is unblemished. But Ronald and Nancy Reagan cannot project any more solid, decent, small-town, middle-class American values than do high school sweethearts John and Annie Glenn, or the ministers' kids, Walter and Joan Mondale.

Neither is this campaign likely to

turn on the question of who can best manage the government and the nation's affairs. There is no "mess in Washington," in the sense of scandals or gross incompetence pervading the scene. There is, instead, the usual mixed picture of well-run and badly run departments and the constant struggle for coordination and cohesion at the White House level.

Reubin Askew enjoyed greater respect from his peers as a governor than Mr. Reagan did and maybe had a better record of accomplishment for his state. Alan Cranston and Fritz Hollings have been powerful senators respected for their energy, their intellects and their political skills.

But while Mr. Reagan's record will surely be an issue, as an incumbent's always is, it will be difficult for any Democrat to prove that he is inherently more qualified to be president than the man who is president.

Policies will be important. The economic, social, defense and foreign policy changes Mr. Reagan put through in his first eight months in office — though softened a bit subsequently — represent the most significant shifts of governmental direction in a generation. This campaign will be a time of judgment on those changes, but not in the way many of us at first thought.

Even before the current recovery demonstrated that the severe recession

of 1981-82 was part of a worldwide cycle, not primarily the result of Reaganomics, American voters were rejecting the search for short-term scapegoats.

Voters I have met this year are thinking of long-term causes and effects. They see the nation undergoing a major economic transition, and they will judge Mr. Reagan's policies — and the Democrats' alternatives — by what they think those policies will mean for them and their children's future. That is why education as well as arms control are important issues, along with inflation, unemployment, and protection in old age against illness and loss of economic security.

Beyond those issues, there is a bedrock question: whether the nation will meet these challenges as one people, resolute and self-disciplined, or as a quarrelsome gang of factions.

For Mr. Reagan, the question arises in the form of the "fairness issue." Many voters wonder whether his vision of America really includes women, minorities and those at the bottom of the economic heap.

For many of the Democratic contenders, the question arises over special interests. Voters wonder whether Mr. Reagan's rivals have such large political debts to organized constituencies, as do many Democratic candidates, that they cannot govern in the national interest.

The question of whether America is one people or many will test the nation.

The Washington Post.

## The Reflections of a Dissident on a Fallen Comrade

By Kim Dae Jung

The writer, a South Korean opposition leader, lives in exile in the United States.

BOSTON — I learned of Benigno Aquino's death only two hours after it happened. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when the loud ring of the telephone awakened me. It was a call from a Japanese reporter in Tokyo. I was deeply shocked and saddened, and I felt very indignant.

I met Mr. Aquino on only two occasions, during one of my stays in Boston in March. From then on, I felt very close to him because of our similar situations. My impression was that he was a cheerful, courageous and intelligent man. At that time, he expressed his desire to go back to the Philippines in June, and he strongly criticized the U.S. government's support of Ferdinand Marcos and the U.S. administration's disregard of the Filipino's aspirations for democracy.

My situation is very similar to Mr. Aquino's, and so I am in a position and have the responsibility to speak out for him. I feel it is urgent to appeal to the United States on behalf of the many that Mr. Aquino and I represent.

The death of Mr. Aquino is a result, in part, of U.S. support for a dictatorial regime. President Marcos staged a military coup in September 1972 with the excuse of taking countermeasures against social disorder, communist guerrillas and Moslem uprisings. He promised that he would establish a "new society," and the United States did not oppose his moves.

Now, 11 years later, nothing has

improved; on the contrary, things have become worse. The people's dissatisfaction has greatly increased. The left has won over new supporters. Moslem opposition is still a serious factor. Dictatorial rule has become more severe, and corruption is rampant. Therefore, many have despaired about the future of their country. This is a critical moment in the history of the Philippines, as Mr. Aquino knew only too well.

However, the United States has not given this situation appropriate attention; rather, the U.S. administration has gone so far as to praise the Marcos regime. Mr. Aquino expressed to me his serious disappointment in the U.S. administration's view of his country and told me of his plan to return to the Philippines. He returned home fully cognizant of the possibility that he might be killed. And he WAS killed. An outstanding statesman who was a courageous, moderate and far-sighted democratic leader has been lost.

Some may say that Mr. Aquino should have considered more carefully his return and not risked his life. I cannot agree. I know how disappointed Mr. Aquino was with the U.S. attitude and how anxious he was due to his separation from his people. As everybody knows, it was mainly

because the U.S. government did not treat him with the respect due one who represented a great part of the Filipino population. Though there is a diplomatic necessity to recognize the government in power, the United States could have found a way to accord Mr. Aquino some form of recognition — thus allowing him greater leverage to represent the views of his people. The U.S. government failed to do this.

Mr. Aquino could not do much for his people in the United States. Knowing this surely must have made the pain of separation from his people all the greater.

And the American public and media did not pay much attention to the Filipino people's efforts and struggle for the restoration of democracy. Because they continuously paid close attention to the human rights situation in Poland and other communist areas but not to that in the Philippines, Mr. Aquino must have lost hope that he could influence American public opinion.

Though people may criticize American foreign policy, we know that the United States has from time to time given considerable attention to human rights. However, the United States does not do so consistently enough. There is a growing anti-

## Reagan's Wise Restraint Over the Soviet Atrocity

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Reagan was exactly right when he denounced the Soviet destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 7 as a "horrifying act of violence."

Secretary of State George Shultz was entirely justified in calling Soviet statements about this wanton deed "a cover-up." And the administration had ample reason for allowing a senior State Department official to claim that the shooting down of a civilian airliner tended to justify the president's hard-line policy toward what he has called an "evil empire."

In view of all that, it is all the more remarkable that U.S. reaction so far has been restrained and far-sighted. Mr. Reagan has seen the incident for what it is: an international issue, properly to be aired in the United Nations and best answered not by hasty American but by measured international action — probably a suspension of international air travel in and out of the Soviet Union.

The administration's restraint seems doubly wise in view of the disclosure that an American RC-135 reconnaissance plane was in the general area, and a Soviet defense official's speculation that a Soviet fighter pilot might have thought he was shooting at it. That seems a remote possibility, but it emphasizes the dangers of overreaction.

So far, no trade sanctions are being sought, for the reasons that they are of proven ineffectiveness and, in the case of grain, hurt American farmers more than they hurt Soviet consumers. Mr. Shultz is not canceling his planned meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the better to confront him directly with the gravity of the Soviet assault on an unarmed plane.

Most important, Mr. Reagan has resisted what must have been great temptation — and the political pressures of his conservative base — to break off the two sets of nuclear arms control negotiations in which the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged. He even met with Paul Nitze, the U.S. negotiator on medium-range missiles in Europe, to emphasize his decision to continue the talks — which, in these circumstances, may be the strongest signal he has yet sent to Moscow that he genuinely wants an agreement.

Such moderation is justified for a number of reasons, even though no incident since the Beirut massacres has aroused such sheer revulsion throughout the world. For one thing, in the absence of substantive penalties that can be practically applied to the Russians, name-calling and rhetoric are useful substitutes only up to a point. Ultimately, they will poison relations past any rational need; and Moscow would like nothing better than the opportunity afforded it by a loud propaganda battle to shift its guilt to the United States.

There still is no answer, moreover, to the question of why Flight 7 entered Soviet airspace and remained there for two and a half hours, even after being intercepted and tracked by Soviet fighters. The plane's sophisticated navigation equipment virtually rules out the original assumption that it somehow strayed off course. Pilots experienced on Pacific routes surely would not deliberately have taken a bee-line course for Seoul (as another theory suggests) over sensitive Soviet territory. South Korean officials have denounced as "absurd" the Soviet suggestion that Flight 7 was on a U.S. spy mission — a charge that makes little sense anyway, in view of satellite and radar wizardry already available.

The presence of the RC-135 may cause the Soviets to drop this charge in favor of a confusion theory; but owing to such previous incidents as the U-2, the RB-47, and the Pueblo, all too many people will be willing to believe that U.S. espionage was somehow the cause of the incident. Even that could not justify the destruction of the Korean plane; but the charge yields the Russians a distracting propaganda point.

As for the arms control talks, the shooting down of Flight 7 makes new and stringent agreements all the more necessary. That senior State Department official made the point, for example, that this unwarranted act con-

firms the administration view of the Soviet government as "a brutal regime" with a strong tendency to rely "on military force and intimidation."

But it is with just such regimes that binding, verifiable agreements are most needed (and the high technological skill with which U.S. and Japanese experts recreated the crucial elements of events over the Sea of Japan is reassuring as to Western ability to verify Soviet compliance). The more brutal and militaristic the Soviet Union is judged to be, the more reason the United States must seek not just to match its strength but to define and limit that strength.

Thus, to break off the arms control talks in retaliation for the destruction of Flight 7 would be the least sensible of all the options theoretically open to Mr. Reagan — particularly in the case of medium-range missiles in Europe, the negotiations on which are about to enter the crucial stage just before the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in December.

Mr. Reagan has asked rhetorically, "What can be the scope of legitimate mutual discourse" with a nation capable of the Flight 7 atrocity? But arms control is not merely "legitimate mutual discourse," like grain deals and cultural exchanges. It is, instead, a vital mutual interest that transcends all others and should depend not the least on civility.

The New York Times.

## Unrealistic Embargoes

By Leopold Unger

RUSSELS — From time to time there is an inkling of truth in Pravda. This was the case recently when the Soviet newspaper printed a commentary declaring that Washington's policy of economic sanctions and trade restrictions against the Soviet Union was "clearly unrealistic" and had "failed shamefully."

This view, which is of particular interest following the shooting down of the Korean 747 in Soviet airspace, was confirmed last month by the United States when Agriculture Secretary John Block signed an agreement in Moscow that again makes the United States the main grain supplier of the Soviet Union.

This agreement contains an anti-embargo clause binding the United States not to invoke an issue of international politics as a pretext to stop supplying grain to Russia. Meanwhile, President Reagan has done away with the requirement of an export license for sales and delivery of heavy machinery that the Soviet Union needs to lay pipelines.

These two moves appeared to have been dictated by commercial reasons. The restrictions imposed by President Jimmy Carter on grain shipments and by President Reagan on heavy pipeline machinery were Washington's reactions to Soviet violations of various international accords or principles. But, in the end, these sanctions proved to be ineffective and harmful to the West.

The end of the embargoes carried an important political lesson. The trade restrictions were imposed on Moscow in retaliation for the Soviet Union's violation of the rights of its own citizens or for Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. Thus, to recognize that the embargoes had failed is to recognize a Soviet immunity to foreign pressure in most cases where Moscow violates the rights of its citizens or of other states.

Some observers point to the positive results of normalizing trade relations, such as the compromise at the Madrid talks on security and cooperation in Europe. This cannot last long. The trajectory of Soviet expansionism is unwavering; in the end, the West will have learned that it has no nonviolent and nonmilitary means to influence the policies of the Kremlin. One economic expert in Brussels asserts that all attempts at economic sanctions in the 20th century have failed to attain their objectives. Diplomats and military men, the expert believes, will simply have to discover other means of keeping peace.

But it is clear that the failure of the recent embargoes was due in part to the inability of Western diplomats to find a common ground and to coordinate their policies. It was also due to Moscow's strong resistance to any outside attempt to alter its regime.

The proper use of Western economic power in relations with the East requires a compromise between those who emphasize security and would like to use trade as a weapon of foreign policy and those who believe that world peace can best be assured by treating the Soviet Union as an open market.

The West's search now for a nonviolent but sufficient riposte to the shooting down of the Korean plane provides a new example of how crucial such a compromise can be.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Women's Groups

Regarding "Reagan Talk to Lawyers Is Criticized" (IHT, Aug. 3) by David Margolick:

I have followed your recent articles detailing President Reagan's difficulties with so-called women's groups. As a woman attorney and a former elected official in one of California's most liberal counties, Santa Cruz, I have had considerable experience confronting these same groups. Your readers deserve to know that they represent only a small minority.

I discovered that this minority had no interest in women's causes, but rather they were only interested in advancing their own liberal political

beliefs. They have every right to do so, of course, but not to masquerade as representatives of American women. To be trumpeted forth as such by the media is not only ludicrous, but a great disservice to your readers.

MARILYN DAVIS LIDDICOAT,  
Watsonville, California.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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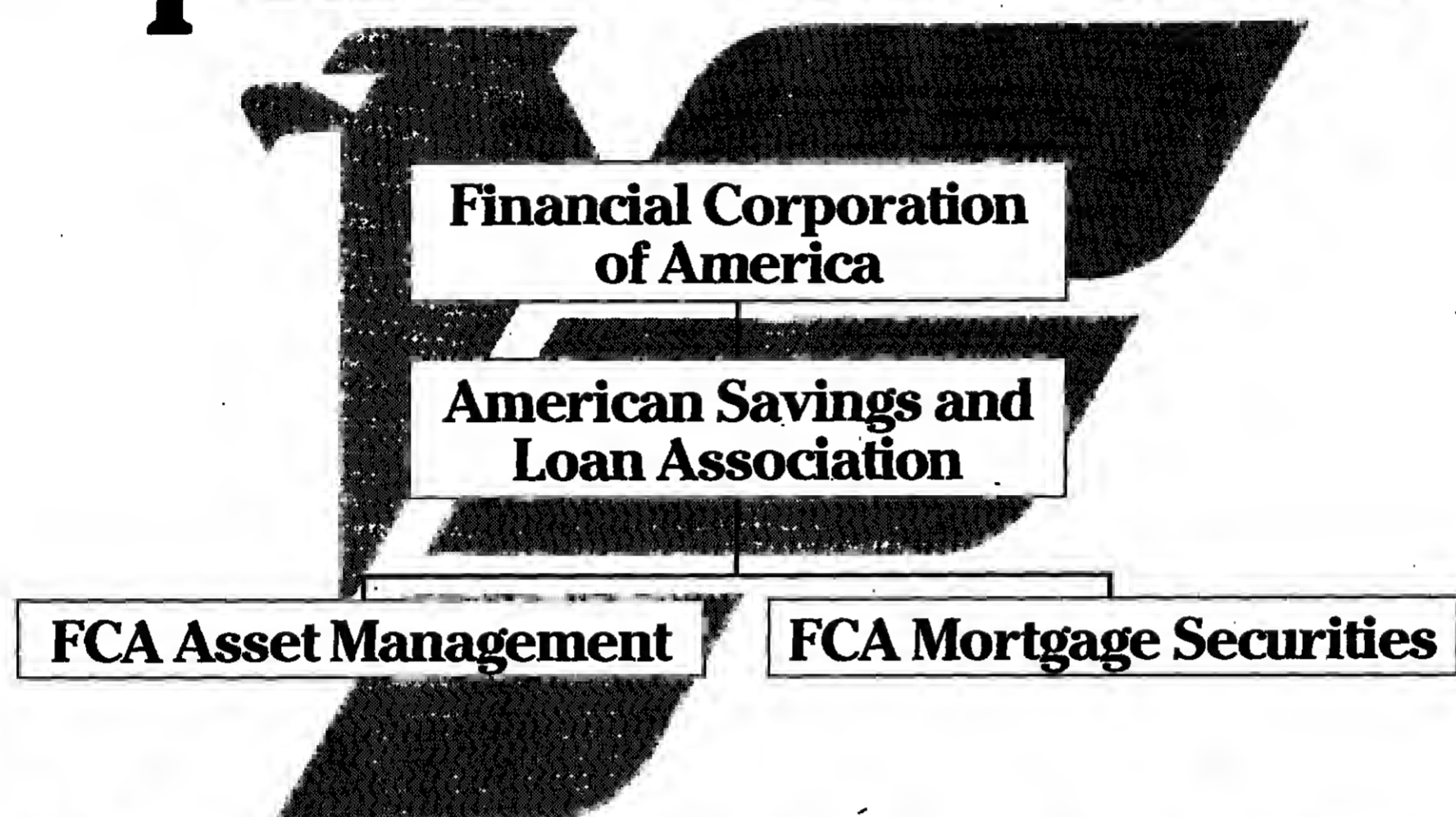
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Taylor.  
Gen. Mgr. Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-262618. Telex 61170 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 7320211736. Constitution Paritaire No. 34231 U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y., 11101. © 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Chinese Sign 2 More Agreements For Oil Exploration, Development

BEIJING (Reuters) — China has signed offshore oil exploration and development contracts with a Japanese company and a consortium of companies from industrialized countries, the China National Offshore Oil Corp. announced Monday.

It said one of the agreements was with Japan National Oil Corp. and the other was with a consortium made up of Japan's Idemitsu Oil Development Co., the U.S. company Natomas (Far East) and Britain's Gulf Oil.

It was the fourth group of contracts awarded under the first competitive round of bidding in China's offshore oil program. No initial investment figure was quoted, although as usual all exploration costs are to be borne by the foreign partners.

JNOC is to explore the basin at the mouth of the Pearl River, while the consortium is to work in the Beibu Gulf. Both areas are in the South China Sea.

### U.K. Plans Talks on Breeder Reactor

LONDON (Reuters) — The British government is opening negotiations with France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands in an effort to reach a joint agreement on development of fast-breeder nuclear reactors, Energy Minister Peter Walker said Monday.

Britain runs a prototype fast-breeder reactor, which is fueled with plutonium, that produces additional plutonium from uranium waste, at Dounreay, Scotland.

### 4 Issues Planned in Euromark Sector

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West German banks plan to offer four new Eurobonds totaling 700 million Deutsche marks (\$260 million) between now and Oct. 5, market sources said Monday.

The four issues are: Sept. 8, European Investment Bank, 200 million DM through an issue lead managed by Deutsche Bank; Sept. 13, Beatrice Foods Co., 150 million DM, led by Deutsche Bank; Sept. 19, Electricite de France, 200 million DM, led by Deutsche Bank; and Oct. 4, World Bank, 150 million DM as a private placement led by DG Bank.

### Swiss-U.S. Meeting on Marc Rich Set

BERN (Reuters) — Swiss and U.S. officials will hold talks here this week on a dispute over documents belonging to the commodity trading firm Marc Rich & Co. AG, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Monday.

The Swiss have seized documents of the Swiss-based company that had been subpoenaed by U.S. authorities investigating whether Marc Rich charged excessive oil trading bills to its U.S. subsidiary to avoid paying taxes. Sources close to the case said alternatives to a formal request for legal assistance might be discussed this week.

### Kokusai Predicts a Record Profit

TOKYO (Reuters) — Kokusai Electric Co., the telecommunication machinery manufacturer, expects parent company recurrent profit in the year ending March 31 of a record 3.8 billion yen (\$15.4 million), up 27 percent from a year earlier, a company spokesman said Monday.

The expected results reflect higher sales of telecommunication equipment, terminal facilities for computers and electronic parts, he said. Sales in the 1983 financial year are expected to rise 31 percent to 63 billion yen from 48.2 billion a year earlier, the spokesman said.

### S. Africa Using New Exchange Rules

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The rand opened higher against the dollar on Monday, the first day of trading under a new set of foreign exchange rules here, dealers said.

After an about an hour of trading, the rand was quoted at 88.73 U.S. cents, up from an opening 88.65 cents and Friday's closing 88.47.

The Reserve Bank has announced that it will no longer quote its guiding rate to the market, instead relying on intervention to steer the rand. Changes are also being made to the forward market and the country's gold mines will now be paid in dollars instead of rand.

## The C&A Stores' Brenninkmeyer Clan Maintains Big Profits and Low Profile

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — In an unassuming building in Amsterdam's trim Weesperstraat, 50 or so executives meet four times a year to discuss the affairs of what is, by most standards, one of the world's most secretive business operations.

The executives, all men, are members of the Brenninkmeyer clan, and they run what has been described as the world's largest retail clothing group. It is believed that some 200 family members, all bearing the Brenninkmeyer name, (some use the Dutch form Brenninkmeijer), run the businesses in a dozen countries.

Yet no one knows for sure. So secretive is the family that no one knows for certain how many stores it owns, how much clothing it sells or how much money it earns. No family member has ever granted an interview or held a news conference to discuss the family's affairs.

Still, analysts and public records are able to shed some light on the family and its holdings.

Estimates of its world sales run as high as \$6 billion, but some analysts regard even that figure as conservative.

In West Germany, where the company's size requires some disclosure, the C&A Brenninkmeyer subsidiary reported 1982 sales of \$2.05 billion, a slight decline from 1981. Profit was \$66.7 million, a drop of 11 percent.

Despite the decline, C&A is "extremely profitable, a remarkably well-run company," according to Ulrich Ghazizadeh, an independent economist.

All this secrecy has made the

Brenninkmeyers the target of much adverse publicity. The devoutly Catholic family has been accused of religious bigotry, for example, and in a 1979 report, a group of trade unions in the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, in Geneva, accused the family of discriminating against non-Catholics and women and of opposing labor union activities.

The family has never formally answered the charges. Company officials acknowledge privately, however, that there is little union organization, but they deny any intentional discrimination.

The Brenninkmeyers have been selling clothes ever since Clemens and August Brenninkmeyer opened a dry goods store in 1841 in Sneek, a hamlet across the Dutch border from their hometown in Germany. (The C&A brand and logo stem from the brothers' initials.)

Today, Rudolf Wilhelm Brenninkmeyer, a man in his 50s, is believed to head the family and control its business interests through Internova, the Amsterdam-based holding company that is the hub of the family's business activities.

Analysis and industry officials say the Brenninkmeyer formula for success has been to mix aggressive product purchasing with relatively low-priced sales in attractive but low-overhead stores.

In recent years, the group added splashes of color to its program by introducing moderately priced goods with upscale names like Yves Saint-Laurent or Angelo Lirio, in its European stores. Though most of the apparel is manufactured un-

der license by C&A, analysts say, it has the attraction of designer goods at low prices.

The Brenninkmeyers produce some of what they sell in 20 or so factories run by their Canda International subsidiary. But the recession and inexpensive Far Eastern imports have caused cuts in European production and increased purchases from Asian sources.

Rudie Van Mour, a Dutch reporter who wrote a five-part series on the family's intricate business interests in 1980, said the family skillfully boosts its earnings and slashes its tax bill through a tangled network of real estate and investment companies it has set up, mainly in North and South America.

The Brenninkmeyers entered the United States in 1961, when they acquired the Ohrbach's chain of clothing stores. The family now owns and operates about 400 stores in 30 states.

One of several family members working in the United States is Anthony Brenninkmeyer, 53, president of Amcena Corp. Amcena controls Krieger & Son, a U.S. clothing chain that the Brenninkmeyers have acquired.

Explaining the group's merchandising strategy in the United States, a nonfamily member who is a senior official at Amcena and asked not to be identified, said, "Our policy is to stay clear of the top of the market, to settle in the popular-priced middle landscape."

"One concept behind the development is diversification," he said. Each company has its own retail formula, whether it's price, style, the age of the customer group, or geography. We've tried to put together a well-rounded group."

While group sales suffered in the more economically depressed areas, the official said, diversification limited the damage, and this year has brought substantial recovery.

## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

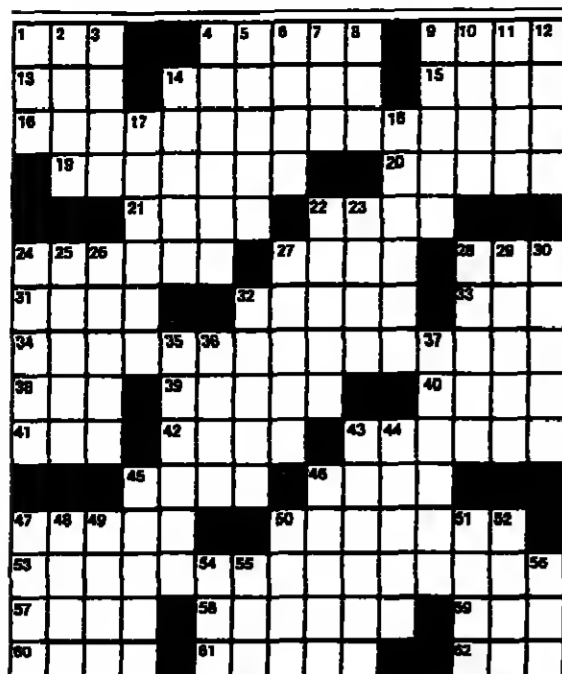
Year	1983	1982
Profits	75,100	37,400

### London Metals Sept. 5

Figures in sterling per metric ton. Silver in pence per 100 ounces.

Copper cathodes:				
spot	1,038.00	1,040.00	1,042.00	1,044.00
3 months	1,045.00	1,047.00	1,049.00	1,051.00
12 months	1,051.00	1,053.00	1,055.00	1,057.00
18 months	1,057.00	1,059.00	1,061.00	1,063.00
24 months	1,063.00	1,065.00	1,067.00	1,069.00
30 months	1,069.00	1,071.00	1,073.00	1,075.00
36 months	1,075.00	1,077.00	1,079.00	1,081.00
42 months	1,081.00	1,083.00	1,085.00	1,087.00
48 months	1,087.00	1,089.00	1,091.00	1,093.00
54 months	1,093.00	1,095.00	1,097.00	1,099.00
60 months	1,100.00	1,102.00	1,104.00	1,106.00
66 months	1,106.00	1,108.00	1,110.00	1,112.00
72 months	1,112.00	1,114.00	1,116.00	1,118.00
78 months	1,118.00	1,120.00	1,122.00	1,124.00
84 months	1,124.00	1,126.00	1,128.00	1,130.00
90 months	1,130.00	1,132.00	1,134.00	1,136.00
96 months	1,136.00	1,138.00	1,140.00	1,142.00
102 months	1,142.00	1,144.00	1,146.00	1,148.00
108 months	1,148.00	1,150.00	1,152.00	1,154.00
114 months	1,154.00	1,156.00	1,158.00	1,160.00
120 months	1,160.00	1,162.00	1,164.00	1,166.00
126 months	1,166.00	1,168.00	1,170.00	1,172.00
132 months	1,172.00	1,174.00	1,176.00	1,178.00
138 months	1,178.00	1,180.00	1,182.00	1,184.00
144 months	1,184.00	1,186.00	1,188.00	1,190.00
150 months	1,190.00	1,192.00	1,194.00	1,196.00
156 months	1,196.00	1,198.00	1,200.00	1,202.00
162 months	1,202.00	1,204.00	1,206.00	1,208.00
168 months	1,208.00	1,210.00	1,212.00	1,214.00
174 months	1,214.00	1,216.00	1,218.00	1,220.00
180 months	1,220.00	1,222.00	1,224.00	1,226.00
186 months	1,226.00	1,228.00	1,230.00	1,232.00
192 months	1,232.00	1,234.00	1,236.00	1,238.00
198 months	1,238.00	1,240.00	1,242.00	1,244.00
204 months	1,244.00	1,246.00	1,248.00	1,250.00
210 months	1,250.00	1,252.00	1,254.00	1,256.00
216 months	1,256.00	1,258.00	1,260.00	1,262.00
222 months	1,262.00	1,264.00	1,266.00	1,268.00
228 months	1,268.00	1,270.00	1,272.00	1,274.00
234 months	1,274.00	1,276.00	1,278.00	1,280.00
240 months	1,280.00	1,282.00	1,284.00	1,286.00
246 months	1,286.00	1,288.00	1,290.00	1,292.00
252 months	1,292.00	1,294.00	1,296.00	1,298.00
258 months	1,298.00	1,300.00	1,302.00	1,304.00
264 months	1,304.00	1,306.00	1,308.00	1,310.00
270 months	1,310.00	1,312.00	1,314.00	1,316.00
276 months	1,316.00	1,318.00	1,320.00	1,322.00
282 months	1,322.00	1,324.00	1,326.00	1,328.00
288 months	1,328.00	1,330.00	1,332.00	1,334.00
294 months	1,334.00	1,336.00	1,338.00	1,340.00
300 months	1,340.00	1,342.00	1,344.00	1,346.00
306 months	1,346.00	1,348.00	1,350.00	1,352.00
312 months	1,352.00	1,354.00	1,356.00	1,358.00
318 months	1,358.00	1,360.00	1,362.00	1,364.00
324 months	1,364.00	1,366.00	1,368.00	1,370.00
330 months	1,370.00	1,372.00	1,374.00	1,376.00
336 months	1,376.00	1,378.00	1,380.00	1,382.00
342 months	1,382.00	1,384.00	1,386.00	1,388.00
348 months	1,388.00	1,390.00	1,392.00	1,394.00
354 months	1,394.00	1,396.00	1,398.00	1,400.00
360 months	1,400.00	1,402.00	1,404.00	1,406.00
366 months	1,406.00	1,408.00	1,410.00	1,412.00
372 months	1,412.00	1,414.00	1,416.00	1,418.00
378 months	1,418.00	1,420.00	1,422.00	1,424.00
384 months	1,424.00	1,426.00	1,428.00	1,430.00
390 months	1,430.00	1,432.00	1,434.00	1,436.00
396 months	1,436.00	1,438.00	1,440.00	1,442.00
402 months	1,442.00	1,444.00	1,446.00	1,448.00
408 months	1,448.00	1,450.00	1,452.00	1,454.00
414 months	1,454.00	1,456.00	1,458.00	1,460.00
420 months	1,460.00	1,462.00	1,464.00	1,466.00
426 months	1,466.00	1,468.00	1,470.00	1,472.00
432 months	1,472.00	1,474.00	1,476.00	1,478.00
438 months	1,478.00	1,480.00	1,482.00	1,484.00
444 months	1,484.00	1,486.00	1,488.00	1,490.00
450 months	1,490.00	1,492.00	1,494.00	1,496.00
456 months	1,496.00	1,498.00	1,500.00	1,502.00
462 months	1,502.00	1,504.00	1,506.00	1,508.00
468 months	1,508.00	1,510.00	1,512.00	1,514.00
474 months	1,514.00	1,516.00	1,518.00	1,520.00
480 months	1,520.00	1,522.00	1,524.00	1,526.00
486 months	1,526.00	1,528.00	1,530.00	1,532.00
492 months	1,532.00	1,534.00	1,536.00	1,538.00
498 months	1,538.00	1,540.00	1,542.00	1,544.00
504 months	1,544.00	1,546.00	1,548.00	1,550.00
510 months	1,550.00	1,552.00	1,554.00	1,556.00
516 months	1,556.00	1,558.00	1,560.00	1,562.00
522 months	1,562.00	1,564.00	1,566.00	1,568.00
528 months	1,568.00	1,570.00	1,572.00	1,574.00
534 months	1,574.00	1,576.00	1,578.00	1,580.00
540 months	1,580.00	1,582.00	1,584.00	1,586.00
546 months	1,586.00	1,588.00	1,590.00	1,592.00
552 months	1,592.00	1,594.00	1,596.00	1,598.00
558 months	1,598.00	1,600.00	1,602.00	1,604.00
564 months	1,604.00	1,606.00	1,608.00	1,610.00
570 months	1,610.00	1,612.00	1,614.00	1,616.00
576 months	1,616.00	1,618.00	1,620.00	1,622.00
582 months	1,622.00	1,624.00	1,626.00	1,628.00
588 months	1,628.00	1,630.00	1,632.00	1,634.00
594 months	1,634.00	1,636.00	1,638.00	1,640.00
600 months	1,640.00	1,642.00	1,644.00	1,646.00
606 months	1,646.00	1,648.00	1,650.00	1,652.00
612 months	1,652.00	1,654.00	1,656.00	1,658.00
618 months	1,658.00	1,660.00	1,662.00	1,664.00
624 months	1,664.00	1,666.00	1,668.00	1,670.00
630 months	1,670.00	1,672.00	1,674.00	1,676.00
636 months	1,676.00	1,678.00	1,680.00	1,682.00
642 months	1,682.00	1,684.00	1,686.00	1,688.00
648 months	1,688.00	1,690.00	1,692.00	1,694.00
654 months	1,694.00	1,696.00	1,698.00	1,700.00
660 months	1,700.00	1,702.00	1,704.00	1,706.00
666 months	1,706.00	1,708.00	1,710.00	1,712.00
672 months	1,712.00	1,714.00	1,716.00	1,718.00
678 months	1,718.00	1,720.00	1,722.00	1,724.00
684 months	1,724.00	1,726.00	1,728.00	1,730.00
690 months	1,730.00	1,732.00	1,734.00	1,736.00
696 months	1,736.00	1,738.00	1,740.00	1,742.00
702 months	1,742.00	1,744.00	1,746.00	1,748.00
708 months	1,748.00	1,750.00	1,752.00	1,754.00
714 months	1,754.00	1,756.00	1,758.00	1,760.00
720 months	1,760.00	1,762.00	1,764.00	1,766.00
726 months	1,766.00	1,768.00	1,770.00	1,772.00
732 months	1,772.00	1,774.00	1,776.00	1,778.00
738 months	1,778.00	1,780.00	1,782.00	1,784.00
744 months	1,784.00	1,786.00	1,788.00	1,790.00
750 months	1,790.00	1,792.00	1,794.00	1,796.00
756 months	1,796.00	1,798.00	1,800.00	1,802.00
762 months	1,802.00	1,804.00	1,806.00	1,808.00
768 months	1,808.00	1,810.00	1,812.00	1,814.00
774 months	1,814.00	1,816.00	1,818.00	1,820.00
780 months	1,820.00	1,822.00	1,824.00	1,826.00
786 months	1,826.00	1,828.00	1,830.00	1,832.00
792 months	1,832.00	1,834.00	1,836.00	1,838.00
798 months	1,838.00	1,840.00	1,842.00	1,844.00
804 months	1,844.00	1,846.00	1,848.00	1,850.00
810 months	1,850.00	1,852.00	1,854.00	1,856.00
816 months	1,856.00	1,858.00	1,860.00	1,862.00
822 months	1,862.00	1,864.00	1,866.00	1,868.00
828 months	1,868.00	1,870.00	1,872.00	1,874.00
834 months	1,874.00	1,876.00	1,878.00	1,880.00
840 months	1,880.00	1,882.00	1,884.00	1,886.00
846 months	1,886.00	1,888.00	1,890.00	1,892.00
852 months	1,892.00	1,894.00	1,896.00	1,898.00
858 months	1,898.00	1,900.00	1,902.00	1,904.00
864 months	1,904.00	1,906.00	1,908.00	1,910.00
870 months	1,910.00	1,912.00	1,914.00	1,916.00
876 months	1,916.00	1,918.00	1,920.00	1,922.00
882 months	1,922.00	1,924.00	1,926.00	1,928.00
888 months	1,928.00	1,930.00	1,932.00	1,934.00
894 months	1,934.00	1,936.00	1,938.00	1,940.00
900 months	1,940.00	1,942.00	1,944.00	1,946.00
906 months	1,946.00	1,948.00	1,950.00	1,952.00
912 months	1,952.00	1,954.00	1,956.00	1,958.00
918 months	1,958.00	1,960.00	1,962.00	1,964.00
924 months	1,964.00	1,966.00	1,968.00	1,970.00
930 months	1,970.00	1,972.00	1,974.00	1,976.00
936 months	1,976.00	1,978.00	1,980.00	1,982.00
942 months	1,982.00	1,984.00	1,986.00	1,988.00
948 months	1,988.00	1,990.00	1,992.00	1,994.00
954 months	1,994.00	1,996.00	1,998.00	2,000.00
960 months	2,000.00	2,002.00	2,004.00	2,006.00
966 months	2,006.00	2,008.00	2,010.00	2,012.00
972 months	2,012.00	2,014.00	2,016.00	2,018.00
978 months	2,018.00	2,020.00	2,022.00	2,024.00
984 months	2,024.00	2,026.00	2,028.00	2,030.00
990 months	2,030.00	2,032.00	2,034.00	2,036.00
996 months	2,036.00	2,038.00	2,040.00	2,042.00
1002 months	2,042.00	2,044.00	2,046.00	2,048.00
1008 months	2,048.00	2,050.00	2,052.00	2,054.00
1014 months	2,054.00	2,056.00	2,058.00	2,060.00
1020 months	2,060.00	2,062.00	2,064.00	2,066.00
1026 months	2,066.00	2,068.00	2,070.00	2,072.00
1032 months	2,072.00	2,074.00	2,076.00	2,078.00
1038 months	2,078.00	2,080.00	2,082.00	2,084.00
1044 months	2,084.00	2,086.00	2,088.00	2,090.00
1050 months	2,090.00	2,092.00	2,094.00	2,096.00
1056 months	2,096.00	2,098.00	2,100.00	2,102.00
1062 months	2,102.00	2,104.00	2,106.00	2,108.00
1068 months	2,108.00	2,110.00	2,112.00	2,114.00
1074 months	2,114.00	2,116.00	2,118.00	2,120.00
1080 months	2,120.00	2,122.00	2,124.00	2,126.00
1086 months	2,126.00	2,128.00	2,130.00	2,132.00
1092 months	2,132.00	2,134.00	2,136.00	2,138.00
1098 months	2,138.00	2,140.00	2,142.00	2,144.00
1104 months	2,144.00	2,146.00	2,148.00	2,150.00
1110 months	2,150.00	2,152.00	2,154.00	2,156.00
1116 months	2,156.00	2,158.00	2,160.00	2,162.00
1122 months	2,162.00	2,164.00	2,166.00	2,168.00
1128 months	2,168.00	2,170.00	2,172.00	2,174.00
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1140 months				

## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

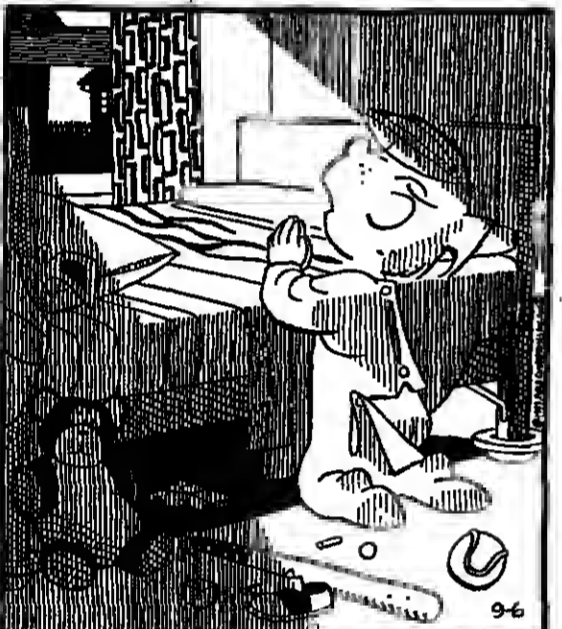
1 Earth is one  
4 "I cannot  
9 Second son of  
12 Alpine river  
14 Soap opera, e.g.  
15 First Lady  
16 Bobo  
19 Flower named  
for its scent  
20 How rats  
should behave?  
21 Unaspirated  
22 Traverse  
24 Actor  
25 W.C.  
27 Believe  
28 Stripping  
31 Caddo native  
of La.  
32 Haute  
33 American in  
Paris: slang  
34 A tramp, for  
35 Unit of weight  
36 "gin fizz"  
40 Blurt out  
41 Kin of rds.  
42 Secluded  
valley  
43 Tightfisted  
45 Exploit  
46 Mother of Zeus  
47 Decorate

**DOWN**

1 Adult scorn  
2 Talk  
3 French cheese  
4 Wyo. range  
5 Worn away  
6 Lemon's "In  
My  
7 Give the go-  
ahead  
8 One  
9 Wednesday  
each year  
10 Brother of  
Moses  
11 And others: Abbr.  
12 Scott's  
"The one of  
two lakes"  
13 Tazewell  
17 Of Pierre's  
country  
18 Japan; lacquer  
22 Some  
Yugoslavs  
23 Its capital is  
Lima  
24 What bars  
distort  
25 Dostoyevsky's  
"The  
26 Receives  
recompense  
27 The neighbor's  
child?  
28 Make  
unpunctual  
29 In the thick of  
30 Begrimed  
32 Submissive at  
last  
33 Pressing  
36 Ram or stag  
37 Emulate  
Jacqueline  
Cochran  
43 Piercing  
44 Lachrymose  
45 Wiped the  
46 Have recourse  
(to)  
47 Salutations  
48 Fingers: Comb,  
form  
50 Taj Mahal site  
51 Send out  
52 Infant's father  
54 The neighbor's  
child?  
55 First Lady Lou  
Hoover  
56 Paul Revere

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THOUGHT I BETTER LET YOU KNOW BEFORE EVERYBODY ELSE FINDS OUT."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RANOB

FLOTY

BITSUM

LISGRY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scrambled word game suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: CARGO FOCUS UPSHOT TROPHY

Answer: When the table was told to take in order to get to the bar's in the quickest possible way—A SHORT CUT

## WEATHER

TUESDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Variable. TUESDAY: Partly cloudy with sun. TUESDAY: Partly cloudy with sun.

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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



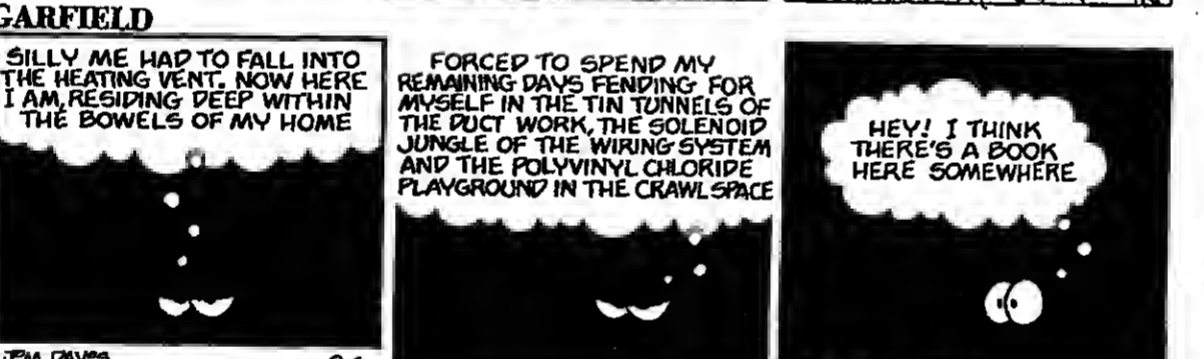
## WIZARD OF ID



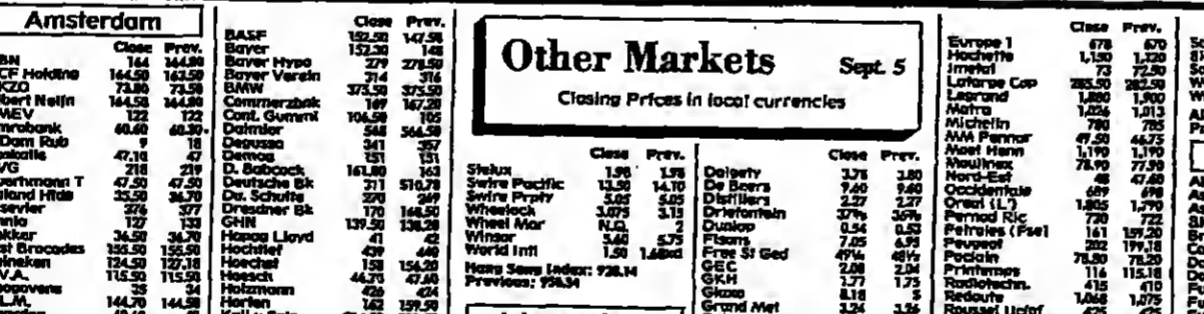
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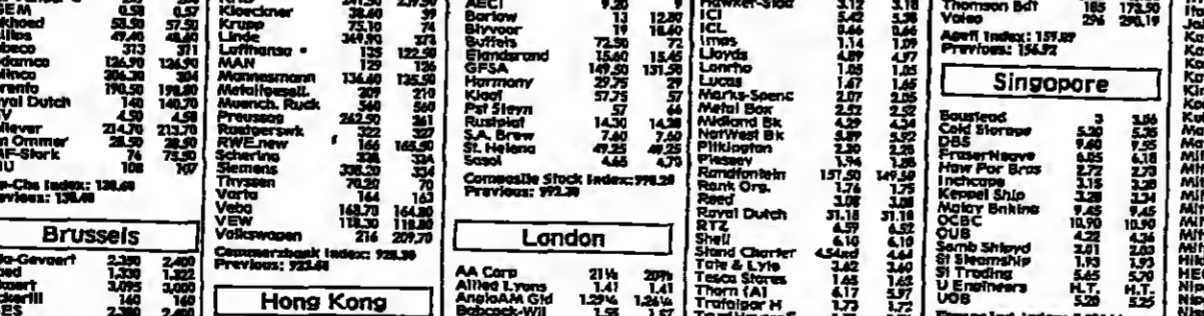
## GARFIELD



## JIM DAVIS



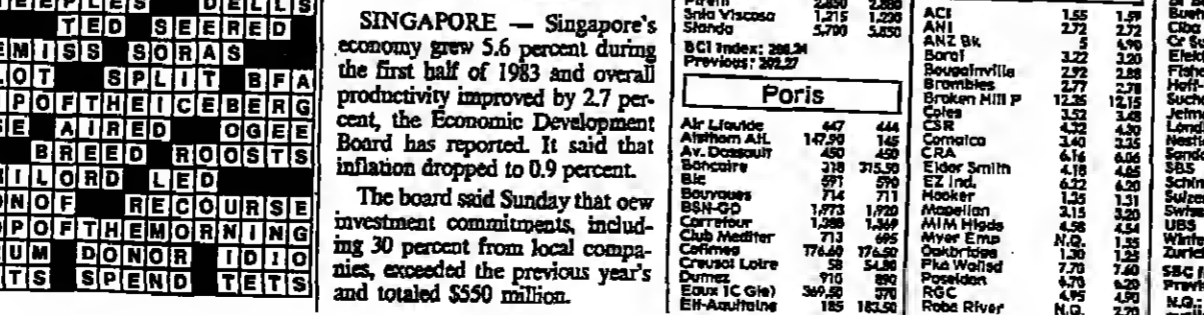
## JIM DAVIS



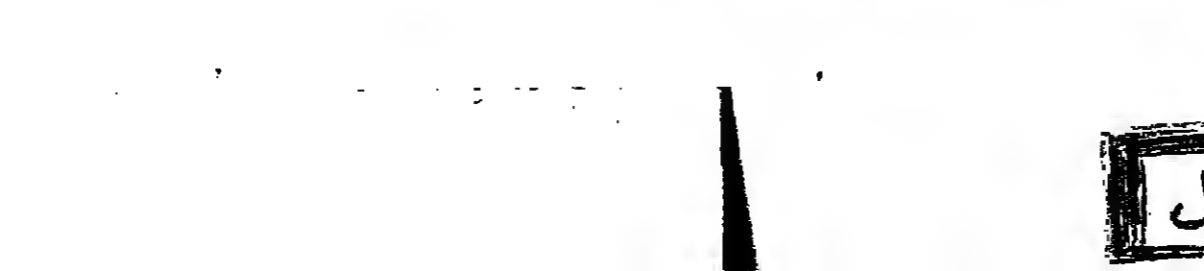
## JIM DAVIS



## JIM DAVIS



## JIM DAVIS



## BOOKS

## THE CHANGE MASTERS:

Innovation for Productivity in the American Corporation

By Rosabeth Moss Kanter. 432 pp. \$19.95.

Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Bryard

THE newest tool in U.S. technology may be not the computer, but the worker's imagination. Innovations, says Rosabeth Moss Kanter in "The Change Masters," are designed by people not machines. She sees innovation, or idea power, as the salvation of American business.

People, or workers, used to be asked to fit into "the system," for they were regarded not as assets, but as sources of error. The ideal organization protected itself against human errors and against the adversary relationship that had developed between workers and management.

This kind of thinking, Kanter says, worked well enough when the U.S. economy was in a static condition. But in the unstable world of business now only human beings are flexible enough to respond quickly to change. People are still the most versatile machines. A Yale sociologist who has intensively studied six progressive or "integrative" companies and four old-fashioned or "segmentalist" ones, Kanter argues that large U.S. corporations have been suffering from too much hierarchy or concentration of power and too little opportunity for workers to join in "the entrepreneurial spirit."

American business, according to her, has been dominated by the idea of the market, rather than the idea of research and development. It has looked for payoffs more than for long-range investment. The large corporation, she believes, has to expose more "surface" to the environment, to sense the need for change and the mechanisms that will facilitate it. It must shift from strategic planning based on control to tactical planning based on response.

To accomplish this, Kanter suggests, the company needs to change its relation to its employees. As a psychoanalyst would say, the worker's boredom on the job is the result of blocked excitement. If the company allows him to release this excitement in participatory planning, the result will be greater job satisfaction and a flood of new ideas at the local level—what the author calls "innovation-producing innovations."

General Motors executive who is quoted in "The Change Masters" sums up the problem very succinctly. Compared to the Japanese,

whose labor cost is half that of U.S. firms, "American car manufacturers will have a cost disadvantage in perpetuity. But companies can succeed on bases other than cost. Maybe cost control and volume—our traditional strategy—needs to be replaced. We need a strategy of survival, relying on something other than our traditional strengths. In everything the company does, we must have a high rate of successful innovation."

Kanter contends that while the United States was once a country of entrepreneurs, the large corporations have stifled that spirit out of a complacency that she calls "the failure of success." Management, which may be many times removed from actual production, has been doing most of its enterprising in the abstract. It has used the past as a guide, rather than the future. As Marshall McLuhan put it, the United States was driving into the future while looking out of the rear-view mirror.

It is not so much the "big idea" that companies need, according to Kanter, but improvements at all levels, the kind of improvements that use a worker's imagination as well as his skills. On the evidence of her research, she says that "participatory" companies consistently show a higher rate of profit in the long run than the less experimental organizations. First, however, it is necessary to give up the notion of "organizational immortality."

While the "team spirit"—which is actually more American in style than Japanese—is a welcome change, Kanter warns that we must not make too much of a romance, myth, or mystique out of it. Team spirit, she observes, is "ineffable," and that's part of its difficulty. Too much team spirit can alienate the team from the rest of the company; it can inhibit free exchange and criticism; it cannot always overcome the unavoidable inequality of its members. The highly educated or "knowledge" worker, she points out, needs enough autonomy to use his education, and besides, there may be no one around who knows how to supervise his specialized knowledge.

To the layman, "The Change Masters" explains a great deal and does it very persuasively. Though Kanter sometimes uses the word innovation as if it were a mantra, it may well be. Just as we invented our recent failures, she suggests, we can invent our future successes. Even if it cannot always guarantee success, a revival of the entrepreneurial spirit, a reawakening of interest in our jobs, would be a great thing in itself. For, as we ought to know by now, happiness, in life and in work, begins with "a piece of the action."

Anatole Bryard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE World Open Premier Tournament at the New York Statler Hotel ended in a tie for first place among the Montreal international master Kevin Spraggett, the Argentine grandmaster Miguel Quinteros and the international masters Karmen Shirazi of Los Angeles, Leonid Bask of Milwaukee and Vitaly Zaltsman of New York.

Each scored 7-1 in the eight-round Swiss-system event and was awarded \$2,420. Spraggett also received the winner's trophy for his superior tie-break points.

Sharing sixth place in the 350-entrant tournament were the grandmasters Jan Smejkal of Czechoslovakia and Anatoly Lein of Union City, N.J.; the international masters John Benjamin of Brooklyn, John Fedorowicz of Clearwater, Fla., and Michael Wilder of Princeton, N.J., and Michael Brooks of Kansas City, Mo., and Jacob Yuchtman of New York. Each tallied 6-1-1/2.

Shirazi parlayed a fascinating but unsound combination into a last-round victory after the international master Maxim Dlugy of New York failed to find the correct defense.

The simplest way to meet the offset 5-Q-Q3 would have been 5... N-N3; 6-Q-N, Q-Q4, followed by... B-B4.

There was no need for 13... Q-B1—the immediate 13... P-B4 would have pinned the white knight.

Naturally, Dlugy did not care for 21... Q-Q4; 22 R-R3, B-N3; 23 R-R3, N-N3; 24 R-R3, which yields White the superior chances in the ending. However, his attempt to keep a middle game was soon put to the test by the attack Shirazi started with 23 N-B6!

After 24... P-R3, Shirazi could well have defended 25 N-N3, R-B2; 26 R-Q6 with an extra pawn and positional advantage. Instead, he recklessly gambled on a mating attack with 25 Q-N4ch; K-R1; 26 Q-R4.

Would-be cautious with 26... K-N2? Dlugy would not work because 27 R-K4, P-B4; 28 Q-N5ch, K-R1; 29 Q-Bch, K-N1; 30 R-R4, Q-N3; 31 Q-N5ch, K-R1; 32 Q-R6 wins for white.

After 28 R-K5, Dlugy could have defended by 28... P-R3, forcing Shirazi to take a perpetual check beginning with 29 R-N5ch since 29 Q-R3, P-B3; 30 R-R3, R-N2 will win for black.

After 28... R-K1; 29 R-Q8, Dlugy could not play 29... R-N1? because 30 R-N5ch, K-B1; 31 R-N7, Q-B2; 32 R-R3 forces mate. But he had at his disposal 29... N-N1;

30 R-R3, N-Q7ch; 31 K-N2, N-K5; 32 Q-Q3, Q-R3; 33 R-R3, K-N2; 34 Q-N3, Q-Rch with at least a draw.

However, he blundered with 29... K-B1?, overlooking Shirazi's beautiful shot, 20 R-R3 since 30... Q-R3; 31 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 32 R-Rch wins the queen. Dlugy gave a frown 30... Q-R8ch, but after 31 K-B2, there was no way to avoid the threat of mate, and he gave up.

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## Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Sept. 5

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